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ELECTION STILL IN DOUBT; WILSON IS GAINING; SENATE SURELY DEMOCRATIC!

P.&O. ARABIA SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN WITHOUT WARNING

437 Passengers All Rescued;
Included 169 Women and Children

2 ENGINEERS KILLED

Mails Are Biggest Loss; 2
More Norwegian Ships
Are Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The P. and O. s.s. Arabia (7,933 tons; constructed 1898) has been sunk.

The Admiralty announces that the Arabia was torpedoed and sunk, without warning, in the Mediterranean, at noon on the 6th. All the passengers have been saved.

There were 437 passengers on board the Arabia, of whom 169 were women and children. They were picked up by various vessels which were diverted to the scene of the disaster.

Two engineers are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion. The rest of the crew were saved.

Baron Inchoape, chairman of the P. and O. S. N. Co., Ltd., interviewed, said that the Arabia's passengers are being brought to Malta and Marseilles. It is stated that the mails represent the biggest loss.

The Arabia left Port Said on Saturday. An important official of the P. and O. Company stated that the rescue of the passengers was a tribute to the way in which the Mediterranean is being guarded.

The British steamer Seaton, three trawlers and the Norwegian steamers Fulund and Reine (1,913 tons) have been sunk. The crew of the Fulund were saved.

Greek Naval Depots Occupied by Allies

Entente Controlling Ekaterini,
Government Resumes Withdrawal of Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, November 7.—Detachments of Allied troops have occupied the arsenal and island of Lerou, where are the ammunition depots of the Greek fleet.

In view of the Allied occupation of Ekaterini, the Athens Government has recommended arrangements for the withdrawal of the Royalist troops in Thessaly.

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. Arthur Lynch suggested that, in view of the dangers of delay, the Allies should recognize M. Venizelos immediately.

Mr. Asquith replied that the Allies are fully alive to the dangers and are constantly consulting on the Greek situation, but public statements could only be made in agreement with their allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declined to answer Dr. Lynch's question of whether King Constantine concurred with the invitation given by the Greek Government to the Allies to land at Salonica.

India Office Releases Recruits for Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 7.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that there are 500 employees in the India Office at present. These included 142 men of military age. 75 men had enlisted since the war began and 12 others are shortly following. The staff is reviewed periodically, with a view to further men being released for military service.

BRILLIANT ATTACK BRINGS BIG GAINS FOR FRENCH ARMY

Carry Ablaincourt and Pressoire;
Push on to Gomiecourt Outskirts

'MODEST OBJECTIVE'

Only Part of Preparations
Before Starting Bigger
Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 8.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, we progressed between Les Boeufs and Sallily-Salliel. South of the Somme, a dashing attack, notwithstanding violent rain, resulted in important gains, the French capturing positions on a front of four kilometers between Chaulnes Wood and south-east of Ablaincourt refinery.

Our infantry brilliantly carried the whole of the villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoire and a fortified cemetery east of Ablaincourt and pushed our positions to the outskirts of Gomiecourt. Up to the present, 500 prisoners have been counted.

There was an intermittent cannonade at Verdun.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: The enemy merely bombarded our new positions on the Ablaincourt sugar refinery sector. Big Air Raid

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in air fights. Eight of our aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on the aerodrome at Prascy and the military railway-station at Chambley.

The communiqué this evening reported: North of the Somme, enemy gatherings east of Salliel were dispersed. South of the Somme, there was a violent reciprocal bombardment, in which we caught enemy troops marching east and north-east of Chaulnes.

In yesterday's attack, we took 659 prisoners. On the right of the Meuse, there was a particularly lively artillery engagement in the region of Damloup and Douaumont.

A semi-official communiqué states: Despite the desperation of the fighting in the region of the Somme, its real significance should not be misconstrued. It was not, as alleged by the Germans, a formidable blow on a front of twenty kilometers, made with great forces, backed by the whole power of the French artillery.

Our objective was more modest and consisted of capturing or threatening more closely certain strong points whose conquest is indispensable before starting bigger operations. As these various positions are really fortresses, it is necessary to approach them carefully. Hence the difficulty and momentary slowness of our present progress.

Further French Progress

Despite stormy weather, the French have made fresh progress in the last two days. In Picardy, from south-west of Le Transloy to south of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, that is, along a front of ten kilometers, an appreciable gain was obtained.

The immediate objective seems to be from Brow 153, where the French observers would dominate the valley of La Torpille. This height is located between Salliel, which is held by the French, except for a few houses and the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which thicket is a formidable infantry redoubt, in which every trench constitutes a complete system, the works being minutely combined and abundantly provided with machine-guns.

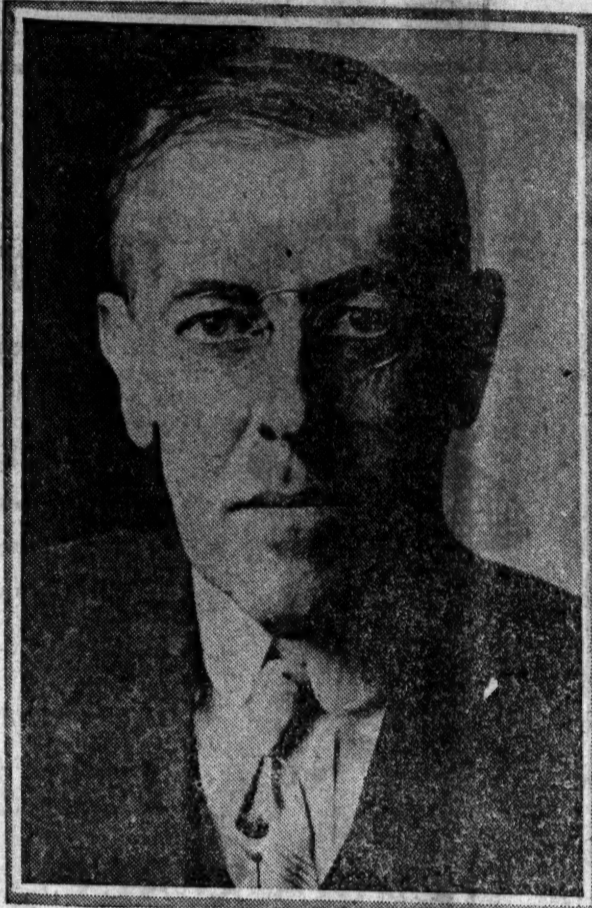
The artillery which had been established there also was removed after the French took Sallily. In the Verdun theater, the French now border the road from Bezonsvaux to Elx to east of the village of Damloup. North of Vaux, the French elements bite more and more into the brows of Harfautmont. In the Plain of Woivre itself, the French have advanced their outposts and now hold about three kilometers of front.

The total number of German prisoners made in the region of Verdun only since October 24, so far counted, exceeds 6,050, including 158 officers. The booty taken only on the 24th comprises fifteen guns, including five (Continued on Page 2)

Take Your Choice!



The Betting's Even!



President Wilson



Judge Hughes

DR. WU'S SON NAMED AS MINISTER TO U. S.

Dr. Wellington Koo is Probable
Vice-Minister in Office of
Foreign Affairs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, November 9.—A report from Shanghai says that Dr. Wu Ting-fang is much pleased with the confirmation of his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs and will be coming to Peking within a fortnight. It is expected that the Senate, which should have voted today, will confirm Dr. Wu Ting-fang's appointment on Saturday. Dr. Wellington Koo is regarded as a probable candidate for the portfolio of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, will succeed Dr. Wellington Koo at Washington.

See End of Troubles

Peking, November 7.—Chinese and foreigners in Peking almost all consider that, as Parliament has confirmed the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister for Foreign Affairs, all the troubles in connection with domestic and foreign affairs may be ended and they agree in praising the public spiritedness of Dr. Wu Ting-fang in having accepted the difficult portfolio of foreign affairs at such an advanced age.

Impeachments have been sent in to Parliament against Premier Tuan Chih-jui, Hsu Shih-chang, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Kuo Chung-hsi, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and Chen Chin-tao, the Minister for Finance.

Pick Up s.s. Yushun Disabled Off Saddles

The C. M. s.s. Yushun, when stripped of her propeller and lying some 200 miles from the Saddle, was picked up by the Standard Oil s.s. Acme. From wireless messages received yesterday afternoon, the Acme, presumably with the Yushun in tow, will arrive at Woosung at noon today.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 57.0 and the minimum 48.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.0 and 58.8.

Gen. Sakharoff Drives German-Bulgars Back 13 Miles in Dobrudja

Berlin Concedes Rumanian Success at Tolgyes; Constanza Badly Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 7.—Since the arrival of General Sakharoff, with Russian re-inforcements, in the Dobrudja, the German and Bulgarian forces have been compelled to retire thirteen miles.

Amsterdam, November 8.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin reports: The enemy gained small advantages on the Tolgyes sector, on the Rumanian frontier. The Germans re-captured some lost ground at Bodau Pass and took more prisoners.

A Bulgarian communiqué states that great damage was done at Constanza by a bombardment by the Russian fleet, on the 2nd and 4th.

Petrograd, November 8.—An official communiqué states: Enemy attacks in the direction of Predal and in the valley of the Alt continue. The enemy, having been re-inforced, assumed the offensive east of Jiul Valley.

RULES AGAINST OPIUM ARE 'SCRAPS OF PAPER'

Reuter's Agent Gets Samples Of
Poppy Seed And
Plants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chengtu, November 8.—By special messenger, Reuter's representative has obtained a sample of the poppy seed officially distributed to farmers in the Kiangchow Mountains and also specimens of the young poppy-plants, thereby proving conclusively that the regulations against opium are treated as "scraps of paper."

Franco-British Chain Over Africa Complete

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 7.—A telegram from Dakar states that the Franco-British belt is now uninterrupted across Africa. The French, in the region of Lake Tchad, are planning regular communication with Egypt, the Red Sea, the Cameroons and Nigeria.

Cerisy, French Center Of Munitions Supply, Is Seriously Damaged

Bombed By German Airmen At
Night; Big Shell Depot
Is Blown Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 8.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin claims a great aerial success through a night attack on Cerisy, the center of the French ammunition supply, as a result of which the station and the whole of a big ammunition depot were blown up.

Austria Pours Fresh Troops Into Line To Check the Italians

Further Attack Against Trieste
Unlikely Before Spring; Depends On Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, November 7.—Another great attack in the direction of Trieste is unlikely before the Spring, though much depends on the weather. Meanwhile, Austrian re-inforcements are pouring in between Trieste and Comin from Galicia and the Trentino.

Rome, November 8.—The Italians found the Austrian defences near Castagnavizza brought to an extraordinary perfection. Huge underground barracks, holding several thousands of men, were protected by bastions armed with machine-guns. The barracks contained skittle-alleys and kitchen-gardens. The beds were all hammocks.

An official communiqué reports: We evacuated the Observatory position, which has been destroyed by the enemy's artillery, on the slopes of Cima di Bocche. We found among abandoned booty on Carso a battery of four mountain-guns. Rain, snow and an icy fog alternate on the Italian front. Some camps are flooded.

BRITISH WAR FILMS

It is more than likely that the Lyceum Theater will be taken some time next week for the exhibition of some magnificent pictures portraying the British troops in the recent severe fighting on the Western and other fronts. These pictures are being formed have been made under the auspices of the British War Office and are therefore authentic in every detail.

MINNESOTA STILL PIVOTAL STATE IN PRESIDENT'S RACE

Wilson Ahead There; Also
In California And
Oregon

CONGRESS IS CLOSE

House Has 199 Democrats,
202 Republicans, With
60 Undecided

RECOUNT LIKELY

New Hampshire, the Dakotas and West Virginia
Questioned

Latest Reuter's Message.

(Received in Shanghai at 12.15 this morning.)

New York, November 8.—Later returns support the view that the issue of the Presidential Election is still doubtful owing to the pro-Wilson drift in areas which it was anticipated would support Hughes.

The most recent figures show that Wilson has 248 Electoral votes and Hughes 243 while the forty returns not received are doubtful.

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, November 9.—At one o'clock this morning, 31 hours after the close of the polls, Wilson apparently has 251 votes in the electoral college assured to him. Besides this he leads in California, Minnesota and Oregon, but in those states Hughes is gaining on him hourly as the returns come in.

In Los Angeles the ballot boxes have been looked up for the night. A recount of the votes is probable in New Hampshire, North and South Dakota and West Virginia.

The latest estimate of the political make-up of Congress gives the Democrats 199 Representatives and the Republicans 202; the Progressives 2, Socialists 1, Independent 1; doubtful 30. In the Senate the Democrats have 55 and the Republicans 42, with one seat still in doubt.

With the Senate Democratic and the House Republican, a deadlock would be probable; however there is a strong likelihood that the Democrats will wind up with the ascendancy in the House as well as in the Senate. Thus, in case it turns out that Hughes has been elected, he would find himself opposed by a Democratic Congress.

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, Nov. 8. (Received in Shanghai at 7.54 p.m. Nov. 9).—The Associated Press in a statement issued at midnight, 30 hours after the close of the polls, says that Hughes at that hour has 238 votes in the Electoral College and Wilson 232 while the electoral votes of the states still in doubt number 60. Minnesota is the pivotal state whereon the issue of the election is thought to depend and the result in that state seems to depend on the ballots of the 2,500 national guardsmen now on the Mexican border.

In California 5,109 voting precincts out of 5,917 gave Wilson 435,509 votes; Hughes, 431,866. In Minnesota Wilson at noon had a lead of 12,000 votes which this evening has been wiped out. The receipt of returns from varying precincts continues, each varying result being received with husky cheers by the raw-throated, tired but enthusiastic crowds. Rowell, the Republican leader in California now claims that state. If Wilson has carried California and Minnesota he will be elected with a total of 281 electoral votes; similarly, Hughes will be elected with a total of 272 electoral votes.

Voting for House and Senate

Reuter's Service

New York, November 8.—While the returns from the Eastern States yesterday evening and the claims of the Republicans in the Middle West

FRENCH FORM NATIONAL DYE-STUFFS SYNDICATE

To Co-operate With British; Also Plan Combine To Control Aluminium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 7.—A French national dye-stuffs syndicate is being formed, with a capital of £1,600,000, to co-operate with British Dyes, Ltd. French aluminium producers are combining to develop control of aluminium.

made the election of Charles E. Hughes seem certain even to the pro-Wilson press, reports from the Far West and other States now make the result appear doubtful.

Wilson now has 232 Electoral votes and Hughes 218. Both leaders are still claiming the victory.

The Republicans have not yet overcome the lead of the Democrats in the House of Representatives or the Senate, in both of which narrow Democratic majorities are possible. World Claims Wilson Wins Reuter's Service

London, November 8. (11.45 p.m.)—A message from New York states that the New York World claims that President Wilson has been re-elected.

Earlier Reuter's Telegrams

New York, November 7. (11 p.m.)—The Republicans claim a victory for Hughes, based on his success in New York and Illinois. They also claim that they have carried Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

A majority of 150,000 is claimed for Hughes in New York. This indicates a turn over of 350,000 votes since 1912, when the voting was:

Wilson (Dem.) 639,112
Taft (Rep.) 455,428
Roosevelt (Prog.) 390,221

Henry Ford exerted his great influence in Michigan in favor of Wilson.

The last shot of the campaign was fired by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech made at Oyster Bay in which he accused President Wilson, through spinelessness, of driving the country to war and said that the President used American warships to rescue the victims of the U-53 in order to help Germany to avoid breaking her promises.

The betting on the election is unprecedented and it is estimated that £3,000,000 will change hands on the result.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes voted at a laundry in New York and President Wilson at the fire-station in Princeton.

Many Close Elections

Mark History of U.S.

It is possible that the successful candidate in this election may not receive a plurality of the popular vote of the United States. Present indications are that the popular vote will be very close as will the vote in the electoral college, the deciding factor in the selection of the President.

In the election of 1880, James A. Garfield, Republican, was elected over W. S. Hancock, Democrat, by the remarkably narrow plurality of 7,018, their total votes being Garfield, 4,449,053, Hancock, 4,442,035. Their votes in the electoral college were Garfield 214, Hancock 155.

The largest plurality ever gained was in the campaign of 1904 when the Roosevelt landslide gave Colonel Roosevelt a plurality of 2,546,515 votes over Judge Parker. The electoral vote was Roosevelt 336 and Parker 140.

The Wilson landslide in 1912 resulted in the following vote:

Votes Electoral
Wilson, Dem. 5,203,019 435
Taft, Rep. 3,484,556 8
Roosevelt, Prog. 4,119,507 88

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt was 2,173,512.

In the election of 1908 William H. Taft was elected over William J. Bryan, Dem., by a plurality of 1,289,394 popular votes with an electoral vote of 321 to 162.

The results in the states of Minnesota and California apparently are the deciding factors in the present election. California has a vote in the Electoral College of 13 and Minnesota 12. This makes a total of 25 electoral votes which would turn the election in favor of either of the candidates.

Two striking illustrations of the operation of the Electoral College in the selection of the President were the elections of 1876 and 1888. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate received 250,935 more popular votes than Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate in 1876, yet the latter was elected by the Electoral College by one vote. A dispute arose over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, and the matter was referred to Congress. Eight Republicans and seven Democrats composed a special election commission which awarded 195 electoral votes to Hayes and 134 to Tilden.

In 1888 Grover Cleveland, Democrat, received 62,533 more popular votes than Benjamin Harrison, Republican, but the latter won on the electoral vote of 233 to 168.

Government Will Fix British Food Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 8.—In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Lansdale, it was stated that Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, hoped to introduce a Bill dealing with food prices next week.

FETING 'THE DUKE'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 8.—President Poincaré gave a luncheon in honor of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, today.

DEATH OF GENERAL TSAI AO REPORTED

Military Governor of Szechuen Dies While on Leave Of Absence

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 9.—Telegrams received from Japan, yesterday, reported that General Tsai Ao was seriously ill and in a critical condition. Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram was received this morning, announcing that General Tsai Ao died yesterday morning.

Parliament did not sit today, owing to the news of the death of General Tsai Ao. The news has caused much regret in political circles.

[Though he had for a long while been a prominent man in the South, Tsai Ao did not attain to wide notoriety until the outbreak against Yuan Shih-k'ai at the time of the monarchy movement. It was he who organized the armed opposition of the South, which brought about the declaration of independence. Later, he was appointed Military Governor of Szechuen, from which office he was on leave at the time of his death.]

Hayashi Enters Protest Against Agitations

Chinese Leaders Firm In Desire To Resist Japanese Policing

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 9.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, visited the Waichiaopu, yesterday and gave a strong warning concerning the agitation which is being worked up in connection with the Chengchiang demands. His action was taken in consequence of the numerous telegrams despatched to Peking by provincial officials, assemblies, chambers of commerce, etc., urging the Government to firmly resist the Japanese demands for policing rights and the appointment of military instructors.

Notably, a telegram has been received from General Tiao Kun, the Military Governor of Chihli, who says: "Being head of the troops of Chihli, I consider it my duty to resist such demands to the end of my life."

MINISTER OF PENSIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Arthur Henderson will be the new Pensions Minister and that legislation regarding pensions will be introduced shortly.

Rumanians' Situation Bad, Says Radoslavov

Bulgarian Premier Asserts That Russia Can't Act Alone; 'In Britain's Net'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, November 6.—It is reported from Budapest that the Bulgarian Premier, Radoslavov, when interviewed by the Sofia correspondent of the paper Az Est, declared: "Rumania is in a bad situation. She became untrue to her historical aims and has now to suffer for it. The topographical position showed clearly the way which led to an alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary."

"Rumania has been deluded and misled by her success in 1913. The country fell into the hands of the Russians. Such a heap of mistakes could not remain unpunished. Rumania has now already lost her independence, as the Russian censor and the Russian policeman rule in the country. Rumania is entirely in the hands of generals and general staffs of the Entente Powers."

Asked as to the correctness of the rumors about a separate peace, the Premier stated: "I do not give any credit to such rumors, which undoubtedly originate from the fact that the Entente press blames Russia for the Rumanian defeat, while the Russian press rebukes the other Entente Powers for the same reason, declaring at the same time that Rumania took up arms not in the common interest of the Entente, but on account of her own egoistic aims. These mutual imputations are undoubtedly the reason for the rumors about a separate peace."

"Russia has fallen into the net of Britain and is now unable to act in accordance with her own will. For this reason, peace can be expected only when Russia is forced by the military situation to conclude peace. Competent opinion uniformly asseverates that the decision will come in 1917."

"If our enemies hope that we shall allow them to make further preparations during the winter they will be mistaken. The combat will go on in order to hasten the decision. I shall not prophesy as to the consequences which will arise from the menace against Bessarabia and the Ukraine, but I repeat that only a hopelessly bad military situation will force Russia to conclude peace, not the discernment that she is now further away from the real she wanted to reach—Constantinople than ever before."

Brilliant Attack Brings Big Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy ones, 51 field-guns and 144 machine-guns.

British Retain Trenches

London, November 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: The enemy heavily shelled the area west of Beaumont-Hamel and unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches. The weather continues stormy.

General Haig reported this evening: The hostile artillery was active on the whole front south of the Ancre.

Amsterdam, November 8.—An official communique issued in Berlin reports: Attacks made by the British, during the night, between Le Sars and Gueudencourt failed. The French gained ground at Ablaincourt and occupied Pressoire.

Sixty-Six Swedish Vessels Destroyed

222 Lives Lost, Besides Ten Casualties in German Raids On Finland Coast

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Stockholm, November 7.—Sweden has lost sixty-six vessels and 222 lives during the war, apart from ten lost in recent German raids on the coast of Finland.

SUI-AN AT HONGKONG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, November 9.—The s.s. Sui-an, which was burned out at Macao, recently, has been towed into dock.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.P. s.s. Panama Nov. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. Montevideo Nov. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Mar. Nov. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyansa Nov. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Nov. 16

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 26. Left Colombo on November 6, per M.M. s.s. Amazona.
The French mail of October 29

is due at Hongkong on December 1 and here about December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 7.—The 5th Austrian war loan will consist of 5½ per cent bonds, redeemable in 40 years and 5½ per cent Exchequer bills, repayable in 5½ years.

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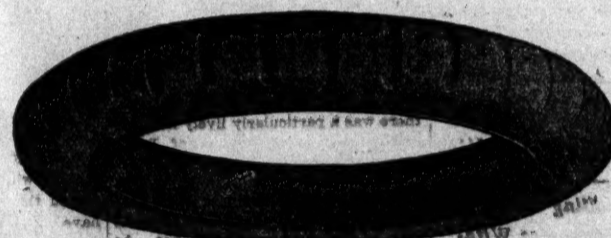
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WILSON IS LACKING IN AMERICAN SPIRIT SAYS ELIHU ROOT

President's 'Brave Words' Are
Not Consistent with Acts,
He Tells Crowd

FOREIGN POLICY ASSAILED

Speaker, in Arraignment, Hits
Eight-Hour Law and Urges
Support for Hughes

Elihu Root, one of America's great men, distinguished especially for his accomplishments as Secretary of State, and United States Senator, delivered an address in Carnegie Hall, New York, October 6, and in view of the closeness of the election it will be read with wide interest as an expression of the thoughts that must have been running in the minds of a vast portion of the voting population of America. Following is the account of it from *The New York Times*, a pro-Wilson organ:

Elihu Root, speaking calmly, as he always speaks, yet with an appearance of restrained intensity that seemed to give his words added import, stood before an audience of 2,000 persons at the Republican Club's first Presidential rally in Carnegie Hall last evening and brought to an analysis of the Democratic Party, its principles, its purposes, and its accomplishments as exemplified in President Wilson with the declaration that "the spirit of American nationality" was not in the President or his party. In that lack Mr. Root found explanation, if not excuse, for what he characterized as the utter failure of the Administration to impress upon the other great powers a sense of the American spirit and the American power which, he insisted, if made clear as America could make it clear, was the nation's best safeguard against war.

The speech, which took Mr. Root an hour and twenty minutes to deliver, and which roused his audience to a pitch of enthusiasm that resulted in frequent interruptions while the throng cheered, considered Mr. Wilson's Administration almost wholly from its possible effect on the relations of this country with other Powers. In turn he took up the situation created by Germany's sinking of the Lusitania and this country's policy with respect to Mexico, making in each instance, the point that trouble had come and difficulties arisen only when Mr. Wilson and fellow-officials had failed to impress their opponents with the true spirit of the land.

"That is the fundamental reason why the brave words of the message to Germany before the Lusitania was sunk failed to bite into the consciousness of the German Government and prevent the outrage," he cried. "That is the real reason why the arrogant demand of the railroad brotherhoods upon the Government of the United States was not resented and repelled."

Makes Hughes's Name His Climax

Mr. Root closed with an expression of his belief in the Republican Party as the body representing patriotic Americanism, and his belief that Charles Evans Hughes was the man to represent the Republican Party and the people. The three words of Mr. Hughes's name were the last three words of the speech, and so, as the speaker sat down, the audience thundered its applause of the speech, the speaker, and the candidate. The ending was effective.

Former Senator Chauncey M. Depew replied to Mr. Wilson's address at Shadow Lawn last Saturday, and he essayed to answer the President's challenge to the Republicans to show what new progressive and constructive thing they had done in thirty years. Mr. Depew said that the Re-

Two Women Tour 35,000 Miles In Motor Car for Suffrage Votes



New York, September 28.—After covering 35,000 miles, the little suffrage auto "Golden Flier" will arrive home this afternoon. A great reception will be given by the suffragists of the city for their "Yellow Baby."

Banners will fly, bugles will blow and thirty auto-loads of women will wave flags when the Woman Suffrage party, led by its chairman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, turns out to greet Mrs. Alice B. Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, back from hard-fought fields.

Since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national chairman, christened the "Golden Flier" with a bottle of gasoline, it has bumped into Jersey mules, through Virginia and over Colorado mountains, until it has visited every State in the Union, except those of

nothing as it has been during the great conflict now raging in the old world. All other powers have had their hands full with existing enemies, Mr. Root pointed out, and none has been willing to assume hostile relations with us, or even to incur our passive hostility. So, Mr. Root continued:

Our danger is not now, while the great war is raging, but later, when peace has been made and the great armies are free and rulers and Governments look about for ways to repair their losses and the great spaces and ill-defended wealth of the New World loom large on the horizon of their desires. Then will come the pressure of competition backed by force. Then will come the grasping for opportunity, for trade advantage, for territorial foothold, in these new continents where the wealth of the world is concentrating while the old nations are fighting. Then will come the dangers of aggression, small at first, upon plausible pretext, but involving our rights, and then we must maintain our rights, or abandon them. Then must be determined whether the Monroe Doctrine has behind it the sincerity and courage of a great nation or is to be surrendered as an idle boast.

Wisdom and Character Needed
The North, Mr. Root went on, gave up Mason and Sidel because, in the civil war, it could not afford to help the South by fighting England, and it watched passively the creation of Maximilian's empire in Mexico because, for the same reason, it could not fight France. But when the civil war ended and Sheridan went to the Mexican border, with his own

calmly, dispassionately, reasonably, accompanied by a knowledge of power behind the assertion and a conviction in the minds of others that there is behind the power courage and resolution certain to use the power if need be in the defense of the right.

What will be the attitude in this respect of the nations who covet the wealth and opportunity of the new world when the great war is over if we return the Wilson Administration to power? There can be but one answer to this question. The Wilson Administration has had the opportunity to exhibit its character to the world, and it has failed to carry conviction or to command respect.

Referring to the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Root recalled that it would be two years this Winter since Germany gave formal notice of her intention to sink merchant vessels without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers. He recalled that on February 10, 1915, Mr. Wilson's Administration replied that if Germany destroyed American ships or lives, "the United States would hold the German Government to a strict accountability for such acts and take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." And, Mr. Root went on:

The words used meant action. They committed the Government clearly to the use of the nation's power for the protection of the lives and rights of American citizens on the high seas. Yet Germany paid no attention whatever to the threat. She executed her purpose. She ignored the words of the United States because upon her trained observation and estimate of the character of the men who controlled the American Government she judged that they had not the nerve, the courage, the resolution, the sincerity, to make their threat good.

No War Needed to Protect Citizens
Immediately upon the shock of the Lusitania horror, while all the

and the army of Grant free for new purposes, "before the potentiality of that great army Louis Napoleon withdrew." So, "when the old, warring world shall have had its Appomattox and the powers are set free each to pursue its own purposes, the time will come when America will need wisdom and character and power to maintain her peace and at the same time to maintain her rights." But, Mr. Root declared:

Peace is not maintained by the surrender of just rights, for the presumption of impunity begotten of weak submission to aggression breeds further and still further aggression until at last a humiliated and outraged people plunges into war, which ought to have been wholly unnecessary. Peace is maintained by the assertion of just rights.

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world waited, expectant, for the Government of this great country to make good its words by action, we were told and the world was told that America was too proud to fight. No one has been held to accountability. No war was needed to protect our citizens. What we needed was a Government with the strength of character to do one thing or the other.

Realizing, as the full meaning of the events that had involved Europe became apparent, that the same principles which had made war in Europe might well be applied here, many Americans, Mr. Root continued, demanded that preparation be made against the new conditions that had arisen in the world, but "the Democratic Party would have none of it. The President would have none of it. In his address to Congress on December 8, 1914, he said: 'The subject is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited.' He said: 'Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense.'"

Yet, at that time, after four years of Democratic control of the appro-

priations of Congress, the navy, Mr. Root pointed out, had sunk to fourth place among the navies of the world. Practically nothing had been done toward the construction of new battleships authorized in 1913 and 1914. The army was below authorized strength. The submarines and aerial services were practically nonexistent. And, Mr. Root declared:

Something more than a year later Mr. Wilson made a tour of the country telling the people of the United States that the world was on fire and they must hurry up to get ready to fight. He told his audiences that it was imperative to have the regular army increased; that it was imperative to have a volunteer force provided for and trained. He told them the National Guard wouldn't do; that it wasn't big enough; that it was under State control. He said at Milwaukee:

There are incalculable elements of trouble ahead which we cannot control or altar. I would be derelict to the duty which you have laid upon me if I did not tell you that it was absolutely necessary to carry out our principles in this matter now and at once.

He said at St. Louis that we must have incalculably the greatest navy (Continued on Page 4)

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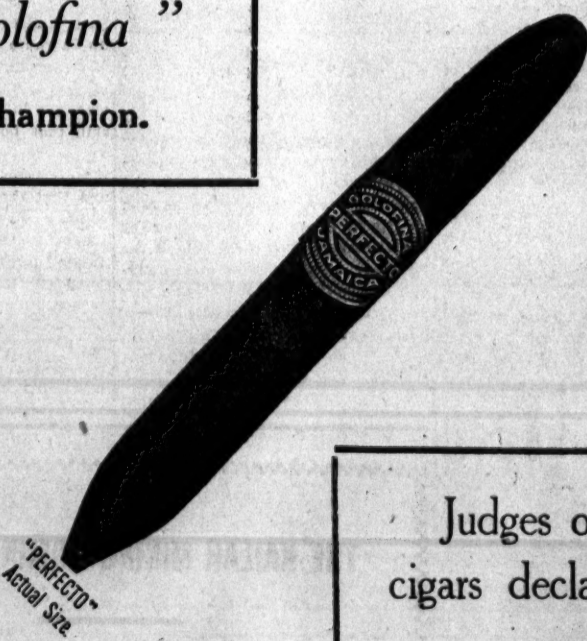
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Wilson Is Lacking In American Spirit

(Continued from Page 3)

of the world. He said at Chicago:

A year ago it did seem as if America might rest secure without any great anxiety and take it for granted that she would not be drawn into this maelstrom. But a year ago was merely the beginning of the struggle. Another year has been added, and now no man can competently say whether the United States will be drawn into the struggle or not."

Sees Ignorance by Administration

Yet, a year before that speech, five months had already elapsed since the battle of the Marne. The lines of the great conflict were set and it was already known throughout the world that the struggle would be long and doubtful and terrible and well-nigh universal. It might not be strange if a college professor, engrossed in the study of books and the instruction of youth, were not to take notice of facts so plain, but it is indeed strange that the President of the United States, with a great State Department at his hand, with Ambassadors and Ministers and Consuls in every part of the earth, reporting by letter and by telegraph—in a position unequalled for information—in a position for which he was selected from among millions and invested with vast executive power under the special duty to exercise vigilance and foresight for his country's protection, should be oblivious to the facts.

What kind of respect for the effective use and direction of our power will our competitors and rivals among the nations have, and what kind of safety for such a use and direction will we have if we return to office an Administration which nearly two years after its inauguration was so densely and confidently ignorant of the conditions of the military and naval service of our country and whose foresight of the world conditions required a year and a quarter to mature?

Turning to the situation in Mexico, Mr. Root read from the note to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, despatched on last June 20 by Secretary of State Lansing, in denial of Mexico's demand that the United States withdraw its troops. The note expressed the concern of the United States over the continuous bloodshed in Mexico, the incursions into American territory, depredations and murders by Mexican bandits on American soil, attacks on American garrisons, raids on American ranches, and destruction of American property, and, passing from this record, Mr. Root asserted:

These conditions are the result of three years and a half of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy. They are the result of Mr. Wilson's interference in the internal affairs of Mexico. The men against whom our Secretary of State complained so bitterly are the men whom President Wilson put into control in Mexico by using the power of the United States to turn Huerta out and make their revolutionary movement successful.

Mr. Root went back to the connection of the Taft Administration with the Mexican situation, recalling that the overthrow of Madero had been accomplished only twelve days before Mr. Taft left office, and he, following the ordinary practice of nations under such circumstances, to await the decision of the people of the country itself in favor of one contending faction or the other and then to recognize whichever actually acquires control of the territory and shows itself able to perform the duties of Government, recognized none among Huerta, Carranza, and Villa, but left the decision to President Wilson. Mr. Root added:

He said to Congress on August 27, 1915:

"We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now divides Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

Recalls Indianapolis Speech

And he proclaimed the policy of watchful waiting. In reviewing this policy at Indianapolis, on January 9, 1915, Mr. Wilson said:

"When great battles are very far from where I am temporarily residing, I am temporarily residing in a chair and chuckling, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last."

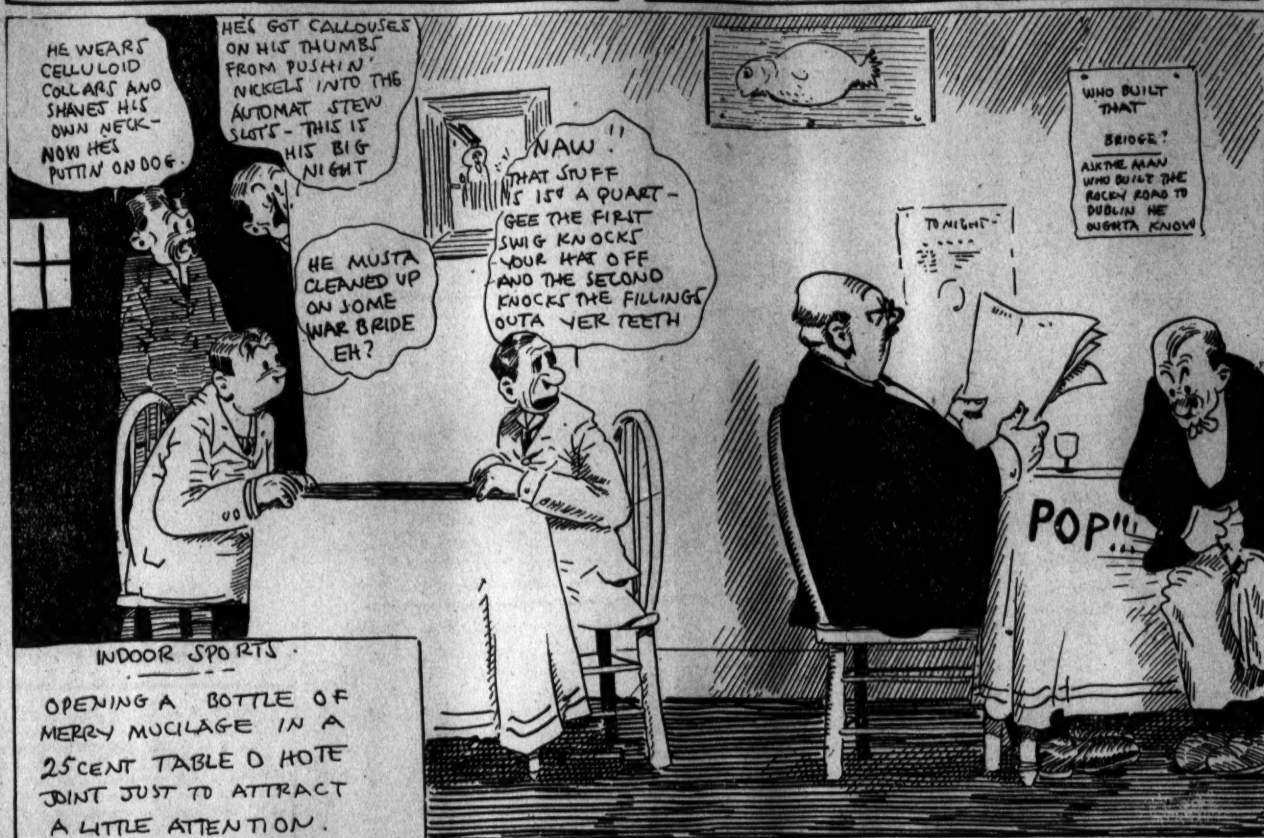
And speaking of the question who should be the Governor and what the government of Mexico, he said:

"It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business, and it is none of yours, how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and Godspeed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President nobody shall interfere with them."

If the President had adhered to the policy which he thus publicly proclaimed the contrast might be less shocking now between the appalling conditions exposed in the letter of the Secretary of State which I have quoted and the untimely merriment of the Indianapolis speech. But the President's action and his words were

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



startlingly inconsistent. He proclaimed watchful waiting and he engaged in active interference and partisanship. In that very month of August, 1915, when he told Congress that we could not be the partisans of either party to the contest in Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them, he had already sent John Lind to Mexico with instructions, saying:

"The Government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactive by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made toward the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect."

Then followed a demand that Huerta should surrender his power and get out. Of course Huerta refused. Curiously enough, had as he may have been, he and his adherents resented the attempt of the President of the United States to determine the Presidential succession in Mexico and exclude him from the office.

Sees Salute Demand as Pretext

Mr. Root referred to the arrest of the Dolphin's crew in Tampico and the subsequent demand for a salute to our flag and the capture of Vera Cruz when this was not forthcoming. In asking Congress for justification for this capture President Wilson declared that the situation "need have none of the grave implications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely," and, quoting this, Mr. Root added:

Nevertheless, it was widely believed and widely charged at the time that the flag incident was but a pretext for interference in the civil war then waging in Mexico and for using the power of the United States to enable Carranza and Villa to overthrow Huerta. And many times the comment has been made that as soon as Huerta had been bottled up by the seizure of his seaport and the interruption of his supplies, the subject of saluting the flag was never heard from again. Proof has now been furnished that the charges made at the time were well founded; that the flag incident was a mere pretext; that the reason for action

laid before Congress was not the real reason. That proof comes from President Wilson's own official family. It is a statement by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's Cabinet at the time the events occurred and holding the same position in President Wilson's Cabinet now. You can find Secretary Lane's statement in the Congressional Record for July 21, 1916, at page 13207. It is as follows:

"Meanwhile the revolution had gained such headway in the north that it was difficult from day to day to say which had occupied the greatest portion of Mexican territory. Huerta was keeping up his resistance because he was being supplied with ammunition from abroad. A ship was reported ready to land at Vera Cruz with a cargo of arms, and as a warning to Huerta and in proof of the seriousness of our purpose to bring Huerta to a recognition of our attitude, the order was given to seize the custom house and occupy the port of Vera Cruz.

"We did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We did go there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go, and he went before our forces were withdrawn. . . . We had gone to Vera Cruz 'to serve mankind.' Our only quarrel was with Huerta, and Huerta got out on July 16, 1914."

And so, proclaiming impartiality and respect for the rights of Mexico to settle her own affairs, President Wilson interfered in the civil controversy in Mexico, and finally intervened by force of arms and destroyed one party and aided the other party and overthrew Huerta and set up Carranza and Villa in the control of government there. He has had his way in Mexico and he has managed it with such a degree of skill that both Villa and Carranza are our enemies; that no man in Mexico dares call himself our friend, and that the Secretary of State is constrained to write the letter which I have quoted.

Takes Up Eight-hour Law

And with this question Mr. Root turned from his exposition of Mr. Wilson's administration in relation to foreign governments, to consider the tariff. "The surrender of the President and Congress to the peremptory demand of the four rail-

road brotherhoods" and to conclude with a characted study of the Democratic party, which Mr. Root found to be wholly lacking in a national spirit and swayed by the influence of local interests and State rights.

He predicted the need of a protective tariff at the conclusion of the European war to protect this country against the extreme competition abroad. He recited the various Democratic platforms since 1856 in which the declaration for a tariff "for revenue only" was contained, and he asserted "they have been crying so long that protection is an abuse of power and an abomination that they can't reconcile themselves to a protective tariff, and they regard the Underwood tariff as a model."

Of what he called the surrender to the railroad brotherhoods, Mr. Root spoke at length, pointing out that the demand was clearly one for a higher wage, not shorter hours. He asked:

Are the people of the United States to be held up by a compact, organized minority? There is a broader question here than the payment of higher railroad rates. There is the question of the competency of government and the spirit of a self-governing people. If the government of this democracy is to submit to compulsion by an organized minority and the people are to approve that by their votes, other minorities will profit by the example. There are a multitude of ways in which the coercion of the community through its necessities is practicable if coercion be permitted. If the attitude of our government is to be the attitude of the American people we hold our lives at the mercy of the public blackmailer.

Assails Party as a Whole

And then Mr. Root began his analysis of the Democratic Party, its principles, its purposes, and its accomplishments, presenting the conclusions he drew as explanation of the administrative acts of the President. He characterized the party as a confederation of "local interests, mainly solicitous to preserve and advance those interests by the exercise of such power as it could acquire in the national Government," and he termed its greatest weakness the fact that it "is national only in form and profession." The harsh

experience of reconstruction imposed by national power upon the South. "where the control of the Democratic Party lies, and the inveterate habit of opposition to government acquired during the long years of Republican ascendancy have preserved and emphasized the traditions and sentiments of the party's past. And now, as ever, the first thought, the first solicitude, the inspiring motives are to be found in their State interests, their local interests, their neighborhood interests, while second to these and subordinate to them is their acceptance of the majestic conception of the nation."

When Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan "permitted their Mexican policy to be controlled by an enthusiasm, however generous, for the political fortunes of the Indians of Mexico—and turned a deaf ear to the 40,000 American citizens who were appealing in peril and distress for protection—they somehow failed not merely in judgment, not merely through being misinformed and deceived as to the true nature of the civil strife in Mexico and the men engaged in it, but they failed in the spirit of their work. The spirit that has made America great and free was not in them."

The peril of Americans in Mexico was not a mere question of property or of human life, Mr. Root went on, and he added:

The oppressed and imperiled Americans were to him no more than were Mexican peons. He was indifferent to them. He recognized no duty toward them. And he interfered in the affairs of Mexico, not for their protection, but in aid of what he supposed to be a movement for the redistribution of land and of political power among the people of Mexico. The Secretary of State has recorded the result in the letter from which I have quoted. The President is proud of this. He tells it himself. How does it happen that a sentimental interest in an up-

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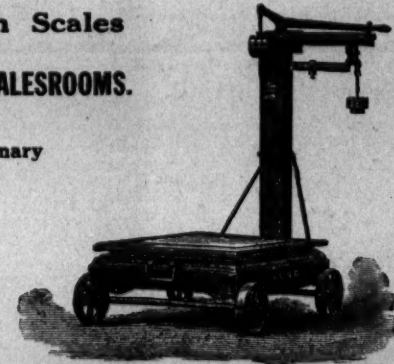
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lift movement in Mexico was stronger than the desire to perform a duty of our nation toward its citizens?

Sees Lack of Spirit in Wilson

It was because the spirit of American nationality—the spirit that has made America great and honored—was not in the President or his Secretary of State or the Democratic Congress which stood behind him. That is the fundamental reason why the brave words of the message to Germany before the Lusitania was sunk failed to bite into the consciousness of the German Government and prevent the outrage. That is the real reason why the arrogant demand of the railroad brotherhoods upon the Government of the United States, under threat of injury, was not resented and repelled and the whole force of this nation rallied in defense of its right to govern itself free from compulsion.

The terrible power of a great nation in earnest clears a way for itself and maintains rights and accomplishes just purposes with no need for physical force. But if the spirit is wanting, neither fine words nor skillful argument, nor expansive sentiment can take its place.

The most precious possession of the American people is not in our cities and palaces, our railroads and factories, our rich mines and fertile farms, for we may have all these and lose our own soul. The supreme necessity of our life is the spirit that bore up our fathers in their poverty and struggles; the spirit that inspired them in the great empty spaces of the new world with the conception of a self-governing republic bound together with the universal devotion of her sons, instinct with the high and unhesitating courage of liberty, honored for justice, leading the world toward the better things of freedom. The spirit is not gone. It has been sleeping. It has been overlaid by

wealth and prosperity and ease. What America needs most of all now is that she may be revealed again in the hearts of her people; that they may realize their love of country; that their patriotism may be quickened; that they may be ready again to live for her honor and die for her duty as their fathers lived and died, and as millions of men are living and dying now for their countries on those sad battlefields of the old world.

I believe in spiritual succession, in the transmission of faith from generation to generation, in the ennoblement of reverence for great examples, in the purification of life by ideals, in the love of country that subordinates lesser motives, and I believe that if the real prosperity and honor of America are to be preserved, if the soul of America is to be saved for her mission of the future, it must be through the leadership of that great organization which, in its birth and its life, its victories and its defeats, its convictions and its impulses, is and always has been national to the core.

And, with cheerful hope I recognize as the true inheritor and interpreter of that ancient spirit which has made America what she is, the strong, true, and tried American gentleman whom we are about to make the twenty-ninth President of the United States—Charles Evans Hughes.

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GERMAN PLAN ADVANCES SETTLEMENT OF POLAND

Proclamation of Independence Brings Question Into International Politics

IMPRESSIVE INAUGURATION

Von Beseler Reads Proclamation in Presence of High Dignitaries; Veterans in Tears

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 7.—Prominent Poles here say that they look to Russia, not to Germany, for their independence. The odds are that the German proclamation will greatly advance the settlement of the Polish question by bringing it into the sphere of international politics.

Independence Proclaimed In Old Warsaw Castle

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, November 6.—A glorious Autumnal sun rose in a glittering blue sky on Sunday morning over Warsaw when Polish independence was inaugurated and the kingdom of Poland proclaimed. From the early hours, the streets and squares were crowded by a multitude in summer attire and everywhere there was joyous emotion and expectancy. The approaches to the ancient castle, which had witnessed Poland's history and at which the historic event was to take place, were besieged by thousands and thousands, standing closely together, right into the court of the castle.

Punctually at noon, Governor-General von Beseler, in the large hall of the castle, read the proclamation of the kingdom in the German language. The proclamation was then read in the Polish language by the member of the Reichstag, Count Hutten-Czapowski. The hall was thronged with dignitaries, representatives of the Catholic Church and other creeds, delegates of the university, civil officers, members of the Polish Legion and Polish veterans, who all listened to the speech and sang the famous Polish Anthem.

The President of the University of Warsaw replied in the Polish language. The end of his speech was drowned in cheers, applause and the clapping of hands. It was a general outburst of indescribable enthusiasm. The aged veterans were moved to tears when listening to the proclamation of independence, for which they had all been hoping so long.

In the meantime, the crowds in the streets had still further increased. They marched in parade, cheering Poland and liberty. The proclamation was circulated and went from hand to hand. Students, members of the Polish Legion and even ladies in the national Polish costume were seen everywhere. At the corners of the streets, improvised speeches were delivered. It was impossible for carriages to move about in most parts of the town.

When Governor-General von Beseler returned to his residence, he was surrounded by the crowds and was the object of unanimous manifestations, which continued until far into the night. The Polish people gave signs of the highest satisfaction with regard to the restoration of Polish independence, of their national life, freedom and civil liberty.

The higher classes express the certainty that this Sunday, which crowned a year of patient waiting, is a proof that the German administration laid the foundation stone of the national evolution, fulfilled the hopes for civil rights and liberty at the side of the Central Powers and restored civilisation.

Reports from Lublin state that the proclamation of the new kingdom of Poland was read there in the palace of the Governor-General, in the presence of the Administrator-General of the diocese of Lublin, the clergy of the cathedral, deputies of all Polish associations, veterans of the year 1863, the Vice-President of the Central Relief Committee and numerous officers. At 11.30 a.m. the solemn entrance of Governor-General Feldzeugmeister Kuk took place.

He was accompanied by the Chief of the Civil Administration, Dr. von Madeyski, Vice-Governor-General von Gzieska, the representative of the German Government, von Bulow, with his adjutant, Prince Ratibor. The Governor-General read the proclamation, as reported already, and then continued: "The Allied monarchs thus so solemnly guarantee the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland. This fact cannot be upset any more."

He finally cheered Poland in the Polish language, being frantically applauded. At the same time, the Polish flag was hoisted, the Austro-Hungarian troops assembled rendered honor to it and the band played the National Anthem. The immense crowds before the palace shouted: "Niech Zynie." Two aeroplanes dropped a large number of Polish

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Here is the most recent group picture of the Boston Red Sox, of the American League, who defeated the Brooklyn Nationals for the world's championship.
Left to right, front row: Hoblitzell, Penneck, Shore, Ruth, Glennon (mascot) Mays, Shorten, Leonard and McNally.
Middle row: Walsh, Hooper, Foster, Thomas, Manager Carrigan, Walker, Janverin, Cady, Scott and Gardner.
Top row: Jones, Wagner, Lewis, Gainer, Gregg, Agnew, Barry, Hendrickson, Wycoff and Green (trainer.)

News Brevities

Many people will be glad to learn that the business of the Bridge House Hotel, Nanking, will be carried on as usual by Mrs. W. A. Martin, widow of the late proprietor, who was so foully murdered two weeks ago by a discharged servant. Sportsmen and others who visit the hotel will receive every attention, as formerly, and may be sure of a welcome. Inquiries in regard to rooms, etc., should be addressed to Mr. C. E. Shepherd, Shepherd's Cafe.

Mr. W. W. Taylor, the collector of Korean curios, has had so many requests to view his photos and samples, that he is not leaving Shanghai until next week. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

"The What Nots," who have just concluded a successful two weeks at the Apollo Theater, are opening at the Kevn Seen Theater, Foochow Road, on Saturday night. The whole of the performance will be staged and presented by the members of the company.

Mr. J. J. Egan arrived in Shanghai yesterday en route to London where he will join the forces. His friends at Ningpo gave him every expression of good-will as the vessel, the s.s. Kiangteen, left Ningpo.

Word has been received here that there were no Shanghai residents aboard the s.s. Arabia which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

We are informed by the Acting Commissioner in China, Mr. A. Ramsay, that the fusion of the British Engineers' Association and the Manchester Scheme for the Organisation of British Engineering Industry has now taken place. The necessary alterations to the Memorandum and Articles of Association are in hand to enable the extended program to be carried into effect. It is estimated that the fusion will bring, at least, 200 new members into the British Engineers' Association.

The Eighth Annual Chrysanthemum meetings will be held at the Shanghai Poor Children's Home, Kiangnan Arsenal Road, from November 10 to November 23. Thousands of choice chrysanthemums of many species which are cultivated at the home by the poor children will be exhibited. Tea will be served and a band will furnish music.

Mrs. Winterhalter, wife of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Fleet, was the hostess at a reception and dance in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel from 5 to 7 o'clock last evening. The affair was attended by more than 200 Americans of Shanghai, the Admiral's staff and officers from the American warships in the harbor. The Brooklyn band furnished the music for the dancing. Refreshments were served.

Before the Chief Judge, Sir Haviland de Saumarez, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. against Mr. W. V. Curtis was called. The suit is to recover Tls. 3,005.38 for money advanced to and for the defendant. The case was adjourned for a fortnight to give the officers of the court an opportunity to serve Mr. Curtis with notice of the suit. He is now in Japan.

In the Courts

Stolen Race Trophies

A Chinese boy was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with the theft of a collection of silver cups from the home of the late Mr. Joseph Morgan. The lad is the son of an amah living in the home. It developed that after stealing the cups the boy had taken them to different silversmiths where he sold them. Detectives called upon the silversmiths and learned that the cups had been melted down within one week after the robbery. The collection had been the property of "Billy" Morgan, well-known Hongkong jockey and share-broker and had been won by him at various race meets. A remand was taken in the case until the officers of the court can take into their powers in moving against the silversmiths.

Claim for Tls. 3,000

Before the Chief Judge, Sir Haviland de Saumarez, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. against Mr. W. V. Curtis was called. The suit is to recover Tls. 3,005.38 for money advanced to and for the defendant. The case was adjourned for a fortnight to give the officers of the court an opportunity to serve Mr. Curtis with notice of the suit. He is now in Japan.

FENG RECEIVES SEAL

Nanking, November 8.—At 8 o'clock this morning, at the Governor's yamen, the Honorable Wang Kia-hsiang, president of the National Senate, presented the seals of office to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. A great crowd of brilliantly uniformed officials and gentry, both foreign and Chinese, witnessed the ceremony. The Vice-President made a brief speech followed by several congratulatory addresses. The principal ovation was delivered by Liang Chi-chiao, China's famous literary man.

The schools are closed and the city decorated in honor of the event. The festivities, which will continue throughout the day, are to include a reception to the various nationals this afternoon.

'THE SEVENTH WIFE'

The boys from the Flagship Brooklyn are going to score heavily tonight at the Lyceum Theater with their production of 'The Seventh Wife' if they do it anything like as well as they did last night at the dress rehearsal. The play is a creation by Lieut. Howell, who also has produced it; fixed up the music; introduced some really excellent dancing; and even presides at the piano, using his head as a baton.

A full house is already assured for both nights, and if a seat is required at all it will be necessary to get busy very early this morning.

The piece is in two acts and runs with snap from A to Z. It is given in a good cause too. With fine material, tuneful numbers, clever comedians, bouncing "girls" and original dancing the show tonight is bound to please everybody, no matter who is president!

Golf

The result of the draw for the qualifying round of the Golf Club Championship, to be played at Kiangwan on Sunday, is given below. The conditions are 36 holes, medal play, and the tee will be reserved from 8.30 to 10 a.m. and 12.10 to 1.40 p.m. A cup will be given for the best card returned. The figures give the times morning and afternoon at which couples will play:—

Couples	a.m.	p.m.
T. W. Mitchell v. A. S. Hocking	8.30	12.15
C. W. Porter v. N. H. Bolton	8.34	12.19
F. Ferrier v. R. J. Marshall	8.38	12.23
J. S. McEachran v. O. Crews-Read	8.42	12.27
L. Evans v. J. Tiffin	8.46	12.31
G. F. Browne v. W. W. Cox	8.50	12.35
C. Selby Moore v. W. S. Clay	8.54	12.39
H. F. Gray v. C. Knight	8.58	12.43
K. E. Newman v. T. Harborne	9.02	12.47
E. W. Godfrey v.		

Shanghai Yacht Club

The closing cruise for the season will take place on Sunday, November 12. Time of starting and course will be published at headquarters on Saturday.

AMERICANS TO PLAY RUGBY

A meeting of the temporary committee which is in charge of the movement to organize an English Rugby team composed of Americans will be held this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock at No. 19 Nanking Road. All players of the game and others who may be interested are invited to attend.

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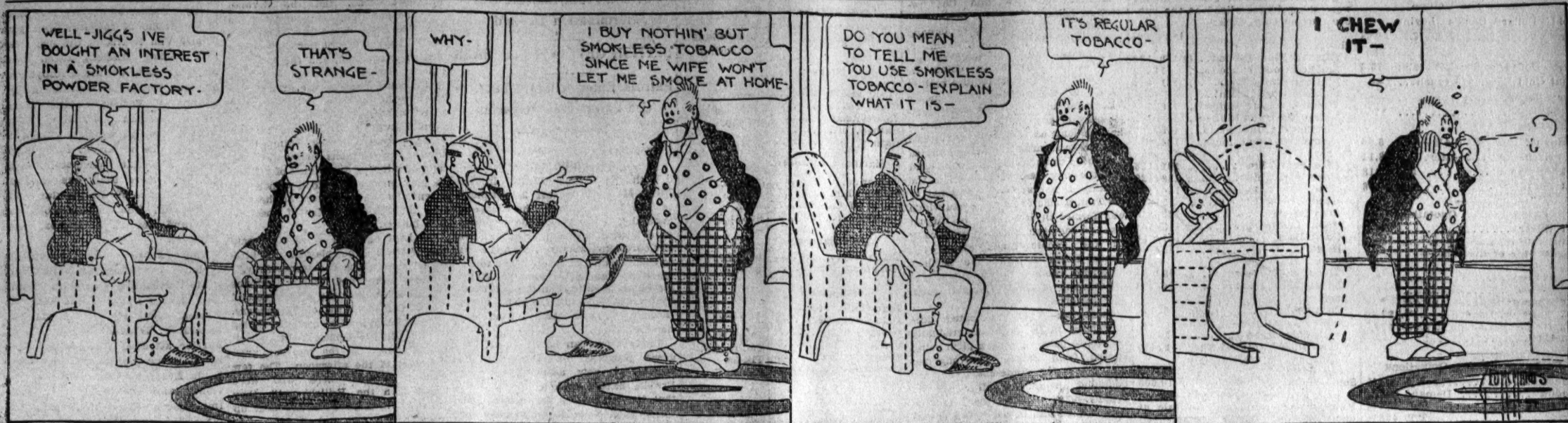
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By George McManus



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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Children Should Be Taught to Cultivate a Pleasant Voice

By Garrett P. Serviss

IN the matter of education there is nothing more undeservedly neglected than the art of using the organs of speech. Dr. C. P. Grayson, of Philadelphia, is entirely right in urging that voice culture should be a part of the instruction given in elementary schools. The schools teach how to spell and pronounce words, but not how to articulate them. To articulate a word is to give forth the sounds composing it in a clear, distinct, distinguishable and agreeable manner. A word not well articulated is a mere animal grunt or cry.

The schools teach how to form letters in writing so that they can be read with ease and certainty, but they do not teach how to utter the sounds of the voice in speaking so that they, too, can be understood with ease and certainty. A squeaking, guttural or indistinct voice is the

equivalent of careless, ill-formed, illegible, handwriting. The type-writer offers a remedy, or a substitute, for the latter, but there is no mechanical remedy or substitute for a bad voice. The phonograph reproduces only what it hears; if it could automatically replace imperfect sounds by perfect ones a bad speaker might conceal his defects by never appearing in person, just as a modern Horace Greeley using a type-writer may escape the curses, and even the suspicion, of the composing room.

The English language is the best instrument, or medium, for the expression of human thought and emotion that has yet been devised, and a better one may never be devised. The man who can use it effectively has an intellectual asset of inestimable value. But if he cannot utter the words of the language clearly and pleasingly he has only half mastered it, even though he may write it brilliantly.

The writers have had a tremendous "pull" lately; it is the speakers' turn. Their art is the older, and, upon the whole, the more important, and it ought to receive careful attention from educators. You need only go to a "reception" or listen to the talk at an average social assemblage of any kind in order to feel the force of the criticism which foreigners often express concerning the "American voice." In such places you can also find material for forming a judgment on the more cutting detail of this criticism which asserts that "the women's voices are worse than the men's."

The enunciation of words is an imitative art. The child learns to speak by imitating the sounds it hears from the mouths of its parents and elders. If it hears indistinct sounds it will make indistinct sounds. If you "speak through your nose" your child will do the same thing, unless it is surrounded by better examples to follow. Consequently the education of the voice ought to be begun as soon as the infant begins to speak. The earliest years are those during which the utterance of

primary sounds is acquired. Even more important than than voice instruction in school is preliminary voice instruction at home. I do not mean deliberate teaching, but the constant placing of good examples before the child. Never let your words fall slovenly from your lips when you address your child, even though it may be merely a baby, capable only of moaning. "Baby talk" to babies is foolish, and worse than foolish, for it sometimes leads to the acquirement by a child of a vague, mouthing utterance which remains with it as it grows up.

In the school, especially the primary school, there should be no elaborate system of phonetics taught. Such a thing for young minds is as useless as discouraging as the rules of grammar. Example is the one great teacher, and the pupil should not be told that it is employed as a teacher. One learns to write by reading, and one learns to speak by hearing, and the less appearance of instruction there is in either case the better. Systematic grammar and phonetics are intellectual amusements for mature minds; clear writing and speaking are the results of instinctive imitation of the best by growing minds.

I think that one of the defects of the "movies"—and everything has its defects—is that they eliminate the educational influence of the stage upon vocal utterance. How many men and women, how many speakers and orators have found unconscious instruction and guidance while listening to great actors and actresses! The stage has done an immense work in setting before the people examples of the correct and effective vocal use of English.

It has also stimulated improvement of the voice itself. Who that has heard the rich, clear, melodious utterance of some "star" of tragedy or comedy has not found himself afterward paying more attention to his own voice and its possibilities of improvement? The time ought not to be long in coming when it can no more be said that there are a hundred Americans who write well to one who speaks well.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cupful flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 cupful broken pecanmeal, 1 teaspoonful vanilla extract.

Combine the chocolate and butter in a saucepan and cook gently till blended. Beat the eggs light, gradually add the sugar and then the flour, which has been sifted with the salt and baking powder; combine the mixtures, add the nut meat and vanilla, and bake in two square layer-cake pans or a small dripping pan, about twenty minutes, in a moderate oven. Cut in squares to imitate fudge.

Cheese Potatoes in Jacket

6 large potatoes, 2 egg-whites well-beaten, 1 teaspoonful butter, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful pepper, cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful rich milk or cream.

Rub potatoes over with melted butter, then bake till thoroughly done. Cut in halves lengthwise, scoop out potato, and mash till all the lumps are out. Beat in the butter, milk, and seasoning, and when fluffy, add the egg-whites. Then refill the potato-shells, smooth and place on top of each a thin slice of American cheese. Return to oven to brown for about ten minutes, and serve at once.

Spanish Salad Dressing

Three-quarters cupful powdered sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful mustard; 1 heaping teaspoonful paprika; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful black pepper; 1 teaspoonful vinegar; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful olive oil; juice of 1 lemon, strained.

Mix together dry ingredients, add the vinegar, slowly beat in the oil; then add the lemon juice. It should be very thoroughly beaten. This is especially good on fruit or tomato salad.—Mrs. F. P. Vickery, No. 1455 Undercliff avenue, New York City.

Quince Honey

Three large ripe quinces, four

pounds granulated sugar, one cupful boiling water.

Pare the quinces, grate and add at once the sugar and water. Stir all together and boil rapidly for five minutes, skimming as necessary. This makes two quarts.



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Six egg-whites (unbeaten), two cupfuls granulated sugar, one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar, one teaspoonful vanilla; sweetened and flavored whipped cream or ice-cream.

Combine the egg-whites and sugar and beat until the mixture does not feel grainy and is very stiff—about fifteen minutes—then add the cream of tartar; beat about ten minutes longer, add the vanilla, and beat thoroughly again—about five minutes. Pour into two layer-cake pans well-buttered and floured. Bake an hour in a very slow oven and put together with the whipped cream or ice-cream.

Hinchey Fudge

Two oz. bitter chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful melted butter, 3 eggs, 1 cupful sugar.

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London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Daini, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Toido, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserves and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund: Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,350

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on November 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Eggs per doz. 14-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-20

Cod " 16-20

Mandarin " 20-40

Mackerel " 25-30

Pomfret " 16-20

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 13	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
15	..	Boston & New York	Egmont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
16	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Am.	C.P.O.S.
18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	10.30	Seattle	Empress of Asia	Am.	C.P.O.S.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	noon	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
11	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
14	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
14	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	0.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	P.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Am.	C.P.O.S.
21	10.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 12	11.00	Marseilles, London via Hongkong	Kapa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Fr.	P. & O.
17	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
26	10.00	Marseilles, London via Hongkong	Kapa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Marionethshire	Br.	P. & O.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oana	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr.	Cie M.M.
11	P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	10.00	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong	Hsinking	Br.	C.M.S.N.Co.
10	..	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyen	Br.	C.M.S.N.Co.
11	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Br.	C.M.S.N.Co.
11	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
18	..	Takao, Fuchow via Keelung	Kochu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. & O.
22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	10.00	Antung	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
10	10.00	Haichow, Eching	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
10	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kiangsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
10	10.00	Tsingtao, Dally	Kote maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
10	3.00	Yantai, Dally	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
10	10.00	Tientsin	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
11	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Br.	C.M.S.N.Co.
11	10.00	Tsingsiao, Chefoo, Tientsin	Keung	Br.	J.M. & Co.
12	D.L.	Newchwang	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
13	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
14	1.00	Dally direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	noon	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
20	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
10	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Changchun	Br.	Geddes & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
11	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangyang	Br.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15	M.N.	do	Tatou maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	M.N.	do	Lanyi	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 9	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Kiangchow	246	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 9	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	908	Jap.	N.Y.K.	KMAW
Nov 9	Chefoo	Arping	1149	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 9	Dally	Kote maru	1836	Jap.	S.M.R.	WTW
Nov 9	Hankow	Suiwo	1094	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 9	Hankow	Changchun	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Nov 9	Swatow	Ichang	1254	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 9	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	LPDW
Nov 9	Hankow	Tachi maru	1846	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
Nov 9	Japan	Yodo maru	1900	Jap.	Sumitomo	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 9	Japan	Polynesien	3544	Fr.	Cie M.M.
9	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	3639	Am.	C.P.O.S.
9	Hankow etc.	Ningchow	1920	Chi.	N.Y.K.
9	Swatow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
9	Swatow etc.	Yohyuan maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	Japan ports	Kumano maru	1847	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	3086	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1052	Br.	B. & S.
9	Ningpo	Atlantique	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.H.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cr.	9215	30	562	Day
P.O.B.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Kiano	Am. cr.	620	8	96	Coxe
P.O.B.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cr.	3200	18	809	Kellogg
P.O.B.	Oct. 8	Cruise	Quinos	Am. cr.	350	4	54	Lottin
P.O.B.	Oct. 25	Cruise	V.M. Lobos	Am. cr.	370	6	54	Clarke
B.H.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. cr.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang maru Capt. S. Hoo-kawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, Nov. 10 at 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted), European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Nov. 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyang, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Hsinking, Capt. J. Haekett, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping November 13. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Glen Line s.s. Gleniffer, from London left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will be despatched from Whangpoo Wharf on Friday, November 10 at 10 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Suwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Sabatin, C. Gildau, J. W. Singer and J. McRae, and Dr. Mary Ketring.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dally:—Mr. Clerke.

Per Geddes and Co's s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Mr. Mackenzie and Miss Oliver.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mrs. Sagar and Mr. Dreigson.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. E. E. Jones and J. J. Egan.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Tientsin:—Miss Elray and Mrs. Kohn.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 14	Hankow	Bononia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 14	Hankow	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 14	Hankow	Chenau	2200	Br.	B. & S.	I. T. D.
Nov 14	Dally	Chien maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 14	Hankow	Chihli	1431	Br.	B. & S.	CN W
Nov 14	Hankow	D. Hickmets	2681	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 14	Hankow	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 14	Swatow	Poochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.	YKDW
Nov 14	Japan	Fuisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 14	Japan	Fukuji maru	1243	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 14	Swatow	Hsinking	257	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 14	Swatow	Hongle	67	Chi.	Yack Wo	CRPW
Nov 14	Swatow	Ichu maru	650	Jap.	M.B.K.	CERCW
Nov 14	Swatow	Ichu maru	841	Jap.	S. M. H.	WW
Nov 14	Swatow	Ichu maru	251	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 14	Swatow	Kiangfou	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kama maru	4040	Jap.	N. Y. K.	ONW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 14	Swatow	Katsura maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kunshu maru	3762	Jap.	A. T. Co.	MBKW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kansu	1148	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kwellin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kingsing	983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kionori maru	682	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CMCW
Nov 14	Swatow	Kiangshin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 14	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Nov 14	Swatow	Luchow	126	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 14	Swatow	Laisang	2225	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
Nov 14	Swatow	Luchow	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 14	Swatow	Meidh	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB I
Nov 14	Swatow	Meidh	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB I
Nov 14	Swatow	Melan	416	Am.	S. O. H.	SCOW
Nov 14	Swatow	N. Novgorod	1842	Rus.	R. V. F.	YV
Nov 14	Swatow	Omi maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	YV
Nov 14	Swatow	Pyrrhus	2092	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 14	Swatow	Proteus	4819	Br.	B. & S.	OWSE
Nov 14	Swatow	Rus. R. V. F.	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	9 p
Nov 14	Swatow	Silang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Nov 14	Swatow	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Nov 14	Swatow	Store Nordisk	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Nov 14	Swatow	Shintoo	1373	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
having been favoured with instructions from

Mr. A. Plemenik
will sell at his residence
No. 9 Markham Park

on
Wednesday, the 15th Nov.,
at 10 p.m.
The whole of the

Good Household

Furniture and Effects
contained therein, comprising:
Hall, Drawing Room, Dining
Room, Bed and Bathroom.

including
one fine-tuned, upright
Grand Piano
by
Kriebel, Berlin;
one large painter's easel, several
paintings in oil.

Photographic apparatus, minor
reflex, with Cooke lens.

ON VIEW

On Monday and Tuesday, the
13 and 14 inst.,
when catalogues will be ready.

LOST

CHEQUE No. 6670, dated for
November 19, for Tls. 136, from
the Poong Zung Co., at the corner
of Kiangse and Canton Roads,
having been lost, notice is hereby
given and also through the Chinese
newspapers, that the same has been
cancelled.

ZAR CHONG CO.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also
every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	per ton	\$21.50
Hankow " " " " " "		21.00
House Coal No. 1 " " " "		13.00
" " " " " " " "		12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1 " " " "		12.00
" " " " " " " "		11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles " " "		1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets " " "		1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEE FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 23 The Bund.
11502

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October,
a flat of eight large
rooms or part there-
of, in Nanking
Road, close to
the Bund. Rent
moderate. For
further particulars
apply to Box No.
370, care of office
of this paper.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

When the pony Bill
let throw its tail in the
air,

When it headed for
home, Bill felt great
despair.

For the money he
lost, though not much,
so he said,

Would have kept him
for some weeks in
"Elephant Beer."

"ELEPHANT BEER"
PILSENER IS THE BEST
BEER.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

LYCEUM THEATRE

November 12th

At 8.45 p.m.

Apostle Francis M. Royall

will deliver an address

Subject:

The Midnight Cry

Everybody Welcome

Seats Free

Free-will offerings

11590

NOTICE

The business of the
Bridge House Hotel,
NANKING

will be carried on as usual under
the personal supervision of

Mrs. W. A. Martin

All accounts against the hotel
up to October 31, 1916, must
be sent in on or before the
30th instant to Mr. Chas. E.
Shepherd, Shepherd's Cafe,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 9th Nov., 1916.

Codes For Sale

A.B.C. 4th Edition.....	\$5
A.B.C. 5th Edition.....	\$10
Ross-Moss Code.....	\$10
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (as new).....	\$45
Pantelegraphy "Tybo" Code (new).....	\$100

Reply to Box No. 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

11576 N.10

NOTICE

OWING to the general rise in the
price of Coal, due largely to in-
creased freights, from 1st November,
1916, the price for Kaiping "Loco"
Lump Coal will be \$12.00 per ton
until further notice.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, October 30, 1916.

11542

LOST

A BANK draft No. 10127, issued
by Yuen Tung Tai, Changchow,
常州源泰泰 payable to Yue Yuen
Bank, Shanghai, 申銀銀行 for
(98) Taels 623.00, due on the
29th day of the 10th moon
(November 24, 1916).

The public are hereby warned
against accepting the said draft,
which has been declared null and
void.

This advertisement also appears
in the "Shen Pao".

Foo Shing Tai, Wusich.

無錫正郭復興泰

11586

HARDWARE
METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

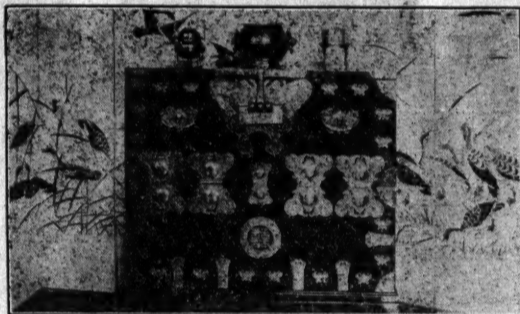
11577

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

Korean Chests, Brasses, Amber,
Potteries, etc.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS PRESENTS.



Mr. Taylor, the well-known Collector, who is returning to Korea next
week, will show samples of Brass and Amber and a complete set of
photos showing a complete line of chests. Write for appointment to:

Mr. W. W. Taylor, Astor House Hotel.

International Recreation Club

31st and 32nd Gymkhana
Meeting.

18th and 25th Nov.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday,
14th November, at the Club
House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon
application, from the under-
signed.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

11597

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF
SCREENED HOUSE COAL

Hongay Coal (Lump)\$23.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts) 22.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts) 23.00

Japan Coal (No. 1) 13.50

Japan Coal (No. 2) 12.50

Japan Coal (No. 3) 11.50

Charcoal, for 2 baskets 1.10

Firewood, 60 Bundles 1.00

COAL

Per ton.

Hongay Coal (Lump).....\$23.00

Hankow " (Nuts)..... 22.00

Shansi " " " " " " " "..... 21.00

Japan " " " " " " " "..... 13.00

" " " " " " " "..... 12.00

Kaiping " " " " " " " "..... 11.00

" " " " " " " "..... 10.00

Charcoal 2 baskets for..... 1.00

Firewood 60 bundles for..... 1.00

Prices include free delivery to any
part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.

Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,

73 Range Road.

Telephone No. 3255.

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SECOND 5% RUSSIAN
INTERNAL SHORT TERMED
LOAN OF 1916.

Rbbs. 3,000,000,000.00
reimbursable at par on the
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is
opened in Russia on the 14th of
November up to the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxations.
The Loan will not be converted
before the date fixed for reimburse-
ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly on the 14th of April
and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs
from the 1/14 of October, 1916—
this is to be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its
Branches in China, Japan and
India are ready to accept applica-
tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to
Petrograd free of telegraphic
charges and commission. The
Bank is ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of ad-
vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,
Manager.

11588

OVERSEAS CLUB

MEMBERS are kindly requested
to wear their Badges and to display
their Flags

TOMORROW
in celebration of the Birthday of
the

KING OF ITALY
By Order of the Committee.
Shanghai, 10th Nov., 1916.

11598

MRS. MARTIN and family,
Nanking, thank all friends for their
letters of sympathy and the beauti-
ful flowers sent in their sad
bereavement.

11588

MEMORIAL SERVICE

THE International Institute will
hold on Sunday afternoon, at 3
o'clock, a Memorial Service to the
late Sheng Kung Pao (Sheng
Hsuan-huai). Members of the
Institute and friends of the deceas-
ed are invited.

11592

18-19 Chaufoong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms,
moderate rates, good
table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

TO LET

Flat consisting of 13
rooms, suitable for Office,
centrally situated near
the Cathedral. Rent

Tls. 130.00 per Month.

App'y to Box No. 87

care of

THE CHINA PRESS.

11568 N 8

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9409

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic
with all home comforts,
'Phone 1946.

10079

TO LET

CENTRAL, Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11582

FOR RENT, furnished house-
keeping flat, two large rooms,
kitchen, bathroom, Route Say
Zoong. Terms reasonable. Apply
to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS

11584 N 10

WELL-furnished front room, with
small room, bathroom attached,
with board. Suitable married
couple or bachelors. Melbourne
House, 12a Quinsan Gardens.

11578 N 14

TO LET, room with bathroom and
verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling
Well Road.

11546 N 18

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH lessons by a qualified
French lady teacher; also transla-
tions. New and easy method. 17
Nanking Road. Top floor.

11589 N 10

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert
teachers in modern ball-room
dancing, introducing the latest
craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box
65, THE CHINA PRESS.

11514

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, Victrola with
records in perfect condition. Send
particulars to Box 97, THE
CHINA PRESS.

11581 N 11

OLD ENAMELS. Wanted to
buy, collection if possible. Apply
to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

11583 N 9

FOR SALE; One or two English-
made motor-cycles, mechanically
perfect, brand-new and ready for
the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for
single or side-car work; at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 388, THE
CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

11516 T. F.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove
and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

11579 N 10

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11579 N 10

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